NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

arrival of the Ariel, with Advices from the West Coast, Central and South America.

The Distracted State of New Granada.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU.

Nothing Yet Accomplished by the American Minister.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

General G. W. Jones, United States Minister to New

Off the Capes of Delaware, Thomas Whartenly, a pas-

ger, fell overboard and was lost. The United States frigate Sabine was at Aspinwall when the Ariel left that port. The sloop-of-war St. Louis was

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW GRANADA.

Threatened Breaking Up of the Republic-Three States in Open Rebellion-The Presidential Campaign.

ASPINWALL, July 14, 1860. at the act of separation of the State of Bolivar rom the onfederacy was formally proclaimed on the 31. A trans-

The President of the sovereign State of Bolivar, taking into consideration:—

1. That by the law of the 11th of June, of the present year, the State of Bolivar has declared, through the organ of its legitimate representatives, that the general government has trampled under foot the federal compact of the 22d of May, 1858, by the laws of the 8th and 20th of April, 10th and 12th of May, 1859, and by those of public order and of expropriation of the present year.

2. That in consequence of this declaration it has authorized the Executive power, by the said law of the 11th of June, that on coming to an understanding with two or more States of the Confederation, who likewise think the federal compact broken, and who shall denounce to Congress as unconstitutional the aforesaid laws, he may declare the separation of the State from the present Confederation, and proceed to form a new one, in exercise

8. Lastly, that from all these reasons it is evident that 3. Lastly, that from all these reasons it is evident that the case has arrived to fulfill article second of the law of the 11th June, of this year, the State of Bolivar taking part in the desinee of the federal constitution of the 22th May, 1858, whose constody has been confided to it by the tenth article of the same, and, placing itself out of the reach of those who, invested with the public power, usurp the sovereignty of the State of Bolivar, and in fulfillment of the arresaid law decrees.

of the aforesaid law decrees, Article 1. The State of Bolivar remains from to-day

Article 3. The executive power will promote, with the government of the other States, upon the footing of the Confederation in the state, the article and the state, and the state who have or may separate themselves from the Confederation, the establishment of a provisional general government, according to the terms contained in article fourth of the afore-cited law, and will entity the free states, upon the footing of the most just reciprocity.

Article 4. The other dispositions of the afore-cited law will go into effect in their respective cases.

Given in Carthagena, July 3, 1800.

JUAN JOSE, NIETO.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA ESPRIELLA, Secretary General of

issued a manifesto to its inhabitants, which is too long for

There are now three out of the eight States of the Confederation in open hostility against the government, and great disaffection prevails in the five others.

Magdalena and Bolivar, the two wealthiest States on the Atlantic, and the Cauca, on the Pacific, being in the hands of the federalists, suts the sentral government of from supplies of ammunition and arms from abroad.

It is, however, expected that the whole matter, after a few skirmishes, will end in Mosquera being either elected President or proclaiming himself dictator.

Meanwhile the politicians are on the feuce, not knowing whether to declare for Mosquera or his son-in-law, General Herran.

The federal employes in Bolivar and Magdalena have been exited, and the Custom Houses, &c., are in the hands of the federalists.

Separation of the State of Bolivar from the Republic-The be President?-The Distracted State of the Country-Trouble with the Mails, de.

dependent of the federal government. Santander and Magdalena were to separate on the same day. In the Legislature of the former State a proposition was made to declare its independence, and was negatived by a vote of nineteen against two. Afterwards, though, the Assembly authorized the Governor to declare its independence as soon as one of the other States done so.

most influential parties in Bogota, and it was expected has would make terms with the government. The news var having declared its independence will complicate mat-

revolutionists, a great many of them having gone to Paname. Warlike preparations are continually going on in Car-

the State in a perfect condition of defence. He is also arming gunbous for the Magdalena; nine of them are to leave on the 20th.

It is reported that in Gauca a battle was fought, in which Mosquera got the worst. The piace of action is mad to be quiteaca, on the frontier of Pasto. A battle is soon to be fought in the State of Magdalena, between the troops of the general government, under Gen. Vicco, and the State militia, commanded by Gen. Vega. Gen. Vicco, and the State militia, commanded by Gen. Vega. Gen. Vicco, and the State militia, commanded by Gen. Vega. Gen. Vicco is consent of the causernor, and the conservative part have flocked to his standard. He is awaiting an attack from the State militia at Rio Hacha.

the prisoners taken have been sent to Borota and imprisoned. General Paris had left the capital on the 4th, to join the First division, which was 2,500 strong. General Pasada had left for Antioquia to raise troops. The revolution which had broken out in Pasta, headed by General I. Cordova, was causing great alarm in Bogota.

Pasta, headed by General I. Cordova, was calculated as larm in Bogota.

General Herran continues as commander in chief of the forces of the general government. He had resigned in consequence of the President, Opina, ordering him to the command of the forces destined to attack Gen. Mosquera, who is Herran's father in law. He had resigned as candidate for President, in consequence of a committee (conservatives) waiting upon him, in which they asked him the following three questions:—

1st. What would be his programme for the administra-

Proposed Meeting of Generals Herran and Mosquera i Settle the Troubles of the Republic—The Chiriqui Grant-

the Custom House of Carthagena, driven out the federal Custom House of Cabanilla.

lected, is his father-in-law. They are to meet, it is said,

terms, and it is related that when he informed General

United States Consul at this place arranged with

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, July 14, 1860. Work Before the Chilean Legislature-Brisiness of the Mining Interests-Receipts at the Custom House at Val-paratio-Activity of the Grain Market at Peru, Buenos Agres and Brazil-Expertation of Specie from Chile-French Naval Fleet at Callao-News from Bolivia-Antscripated Blockade of the Port of Cabija-Non-Intercourse Between Bolivia and Peru-Movements of the Bel-ligerent Generals in Ecuador-The Unsettled State of of Mr. Clay. American Minister, dc. The English steamer Valparaiso, from the west coast,

with two weeks later news, arrived at this port on the 7th inst., bringing the mail and \$310,529 in specie for Europe, two hundred hides and ffty-eight bales of deer sking for New York. Her dates are Valparaiso 18th and Callao

been in session a little over two weeks, yet no very great amount of public business had been transacted. The fol-lowing measures were under consideration. A bill to or-ganize and diffuse the powers of the civil courts of Copiapo: ganize and diffuse the powers of the civil courts of Copiago:
a bill to create a new province between Concepcion and
Aranco; to establish offices in the ports of the republic for
the cultisment of tailors; to reorganize the system of primary instruction; to amend and reorganize the consulates.
The mining interests of the country continue to excite
much attention. The annexed statement comprises the
shipment of orea and metal from the district of Copiago
during the first four months of this year
Silver ores, 40,292 quintals; do., in bars, 50,027 marks;
copper, in bars, 16,351 quintals; do., in ores, 372,902
quintals; do. regulus, 40,879 quintals; do.poper and silver
do., 5,714 quintals. The greater part of these metals
were exported to England, and the residue to the United
States.

quintals; do. regulus, 40,870 quintals; copper and sliver do. 5,714 quintals. The greater part of these medals were exported to England, and the residue to the United States.

The receipts of the Custom House of Valparaiso for the month of May amounted to \$453,829. There entered the same port during the first quarter of the present year 518 foreign cotten vessels, the total toninage of which amounted to 324,962; and there cleared during the same period 475 vessels.

In consequence of large orders having been received from Pern, Buenos Ayres and Brazil, the grain market of Valparaiso has become a little more active of late, and prices of wheat and flour have improved.

There has been exported from Chile from the let of January to the 318 May, of the present year, \$590,593 in gold coin, and \$624,566 in silver coin. The gold coin was principally shipped to the neighboring republics of Swoth America, while that of silver went to foreign countries.

Copper, in bars, \$20,25 a \$20.60 per quintal, cash. Copper regulus \$8.50, cash. Copper regulus \$8.50, cash. Copper ress \$3.50 a \$3.56, cash. Hides \$15.50 a \$17, cash. Fleur—7,000 quintals have been purchased for the America, and market at \$3.12, best brands, being in small lots, \$3.50.

There is no later news from Builvia. The port of Cobiga has not yet been blockaded by President Custillos, of Fern although he sent a naval facet to the South avowedly for that purpose. The decree of non-intercourse between Belivia and Pern is still strictly enforced.

As the steamer Valparaiso did not touch at Gunyaquil we have no later reliable news from Ecuador. General Robles, former President of Ecuador, has left Paita, Pern, where he has been sejourning for some time past. It is supposed that he has gone to Ecuador. The forces of Generals Flores and Franco have probably had an engagement ere this, and the next news will doubtless inform us of the trumphant entry of the former into Gunyaquil, as, at last accounts, he was marching on that place.

There is but little to report from Per

PANAMA, July 14, 1860. Restroad in Costa Rica-Opposition to the Project, dc.

following freight:-2.900 hides, 819 seroous cochineal, 206

The news by this arrival is unimportant

1836.
The island of Mauritius may yet become a rival of Cuba in the production of sugar.
The President of Salvador issued a decree prohibiting the importation of foreign spirits after the 31st of the present month, and present stock in the country is either to be exported before the expiration of that time or delivered to the government at cost price and charges, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale.

The decree is clearly unconstitutional, as the constitution provides that no alteration shall be made in the existing tariff, except by giving one year's previous notice for all articles imported from the Atlantic, and six months for all imported from the Pacific shores.

The foreign merchants engaged in importing liquors have protested in strong terms against the enforcement of the decree.

of New York, the privilege of establishing a pank in the republic.

The Cogress of Costa Rica is still in session at San Jose de Costa Rica, and have had under discussion during the last two weeks the contrast entered into between the Executive and Thomas Francis Meagher, for the construction of a railroad from Boco del Toro, on the Atlantic, to Punta Maia, on the Pacific. The measure appears to meet with considerable opposition, it being contended, by those who oppose it in Congress, that Costa Rica has no right to make such a grant, inasmuch as the territory over which the projected road is to run belongs to New Granada; at any rate she should wait until the boundary line between the two countries is fully established before entering into engagements of that sort.

A project is under consideration, having for its object in introduction of Swiss emigrants—500 families of that nation to become permanent settlers if the government of Costa Rica will offer sufficient inducement in the way of giving land.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, June 11, 1860. Character of President Martines-Col. Cauty-The India

as it would have a tendency to increase the price of labor who "dig and delve" for one dime and a half per diem, to one dollar, the same as was paid by the old Transit Company. Among those holding this opinion is President Martinez. This patriotic gentleman, however, admits that los hombres de trabeje—by whom he means to designate the miserable fellows who are now and then compelled to work—are to a man anxious to see a transit again in operation, and that should a liberal spirited company tender the government's couple of hundred thousand dollars or so in each, for the privilege of clearing out and making navigable the river San Juan, repairing the old transit road, rebuilding docks, offices, &c., why, he would not feel himself at liberty to reject the offer. It is likewise reported that Senor Perez stands a fair chance of obtaining for the old accessory fransit Company a renewal of its charter, and that he has Martinez pledged to this company, provided he succeeds in raising the necessary funds. Speaking of Martinez, he is about to resign the Presidency and retire to his hacienda, in consequence of ill health. who "dig and delve" for one dime and a half per diem,

efforts will be made to obtain a route through this country, as John Bull is very much, disgusted with the Panama route.

There is an excellent opportunity for those already engaged or wishing to embark in the india rubber business, to obtain supplies of this co-obrated article at a small expense. The forest along the river Serrepiqui, and near the road leading from the Moin to San Jose, Costa Rica, is full of gum clastic trees, and the milk is said, by competent judges, to be of a very superior quality. Abundant help can be obtained either at this town or from up the ceast, to procure whatever quantity may be desired. Indeed the only thing requisite to enter into the business, is capital; all the rest is hers. Beside, any person engaging in the business may remain at home if he chooses, as the business can be carried on quite as well through the agency of experienced and responsible parties residing here, who are familiar with the country, the people and the language. Considerable quantities of rubber are constantly being gathered by the natives and others, which is sold in this town, or exchanged for bad whiskey. The mail from Cesta Rica has arrived, but brought no news of importance. The mail from Granada will not be here until the day after to-morrow.

I send you this by the schooner J. W. Congdon, which is now ready for sea, and only waiting a fair wind to get out of the harbor.

The only vessels at this port at present are H. B. M.'s ship Gladiator, royal mail seamer Prince, and the American schooner Congdon, bound for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1860. Suit Against the California Steamship Company-Th-

Pony Espress-Murder of a New Yorker-Arrest of the Perpetrator, de., de. dates to June 5, arrived here to-day; the Oregon, from

brought passengers from the Eastern States. The puny express from St. Louis, with dates to June 12, arrived at Carson City yesterday afternoon. No hos

killed by a young man named Lee, during an altercation.

He was stabled in several places. Lee is now in juil.

A letter from Mariposa gives the particulars of the killing of two men named Bean and Gibbs, on the Colorado. The Indians who committed the deed acted in self defence and meted out to deceased what they richly merited.

John Fowler and Lang Augusta, his wife, who arrived on the Sonora, have brought a suit against the Pacific.

Oregon Intelligence.

The returns published in the latest dated Oregon papers indicate that Shiel is elected representative to Congress. The Statemans, published at Salem, the capital of the State, of 19th June, gives a list of majorities, so far as then received, of 1,659 for Shiel and 1,079 for Logan, or 20 in favor of the latter. But the counties of Coos and Curry were not included in these returns. In regard to them the Stateman says:—"A citizen of Umpqua, arrived here, reports Coos and Curry counties at 60 majority for Shiel. This report, if correct, will give Shiel 40 majority in the State."

CASE OF THE DESERTER FROM THE UNITED STATES
BOUNDARY COMMISSION.
On the 21st of June the deserter Watkins, from the
United States Boundary Commission, was taken before
the Supreme Court at Victoria, under an application made
by Capt. Woodruff, who claimed that he should be given
up to him as a deserter from the said Commission. Capt.
Woodruff conducted his own case. The Atterney General
appeared for the crown.
So Capt. Woodruff argued that, according to the terms of
the treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Boundary Commission, the prisoner should
be given up. As they were allowed to seize deserters
north of the line, he did not see why they could not do
so to the south of it.

of the Boundary Commission would last some tive years longer, it would be a senre of great annoyance to both parties, unless some definite understanding were come to.

The Sad Accident in Boston Harbor.

[From the Boston Traveller, July 21.]

Yesterday alternoon a party of young people, residing on the South Cove, near Federal and Kneeland streets, went down the harbor in the yacht Thistle, belonging to Mr. J. W. Leatherbee, a superintendent of one of the South Roston bridges. The boat was in charge of Timothy O'Baildran, an experienced boatman, and the party consisted of eleven persons besides the skipper—Jeremiah Murphy, Richael Lavery, Estward O'Donnell, Thomas Bowen, Mary Jane Fitzainmons, Anna McCarty, Marv O'Frien, Mary Murphy, Kate Glavin, and Mary Ann and Kate Sliney, the latter only about ten years old.

When of Fort Independence the yacht was run into by the schooner Alma, of Grandville, N. S., and was so store that it each almost instantly, and before any of the party could get hold of anything with which to buoy themselves up. O'Hailorab, the moment the collision occurred, jumped on board the Alma and threw a rope to the Thistle, which was caught by Jerry Murphy, who was dragged through the water by it, the schooner not stopping in its course. Mary Jane Fitzsimmons got her arms around his neck, and clung to him till they were both saved by a boat from the steaming Walpole, which furtunately heas near at hand at the time. Kate Glavin caught hold of Murphy by the waist, and was taken along some distance, but was drawn beneath the water so much that she was forced to let go, and she was drowned.

The rest of the party, with the exception of Mary Murphy, foated and were saved by boats that were sent to their assistance from a Cape Cod schooner and the Alma and another Nova Sectia vecsels. The Murphy girl is supposed to have gone down in the Thistle.

The first persons reached by boats were O'Donnell and Lavery, who said they could take care of themselves and directed the rescuent so look after the women

Commission at Philadelphia, or that portion of it which did not think it proper or advisable to resign, is solemnly sitting and arranging plans for spending between two and three millions of dokurs of the city tax payers' money to furnish enormous and extravagant public buildings, the

The Case of the Brig Virginian. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

ptain, which will tell the whole story as it is.

WILLIAM SHARP, Esq., New York:-

serving the shoals, endeavored in vain to extricate the brigantine Virginian from them, but she very shortly struck on the reef, and remained there; and, supposing and to my resuce, and with an increasing the said set the sails we foated the said vessel about half past even P. M. Neither anchors, nor chains, nor hawsers were required; but the false keel, by heavy thumping, was knocked off. I then proceeded to Murray's anchorage, where we came to anchor about nine o'clock P. M. At five P. M. on the 2d instant Lieut Murray, R. N., went on board, the Virginian, and, according to his note in my log-book, I herewith produce a copy, viz:—

Five P. M.—Boarded this vessel by order of the senior officer:

On the 4th inst. the mate noted in the ship's logbook the following, viz.—

At 8:15 P. M. was boarded again by a boat from H. B. M. ship Skipjack, which left an officer and six men on board, not stating say reason for so doing, the captain being on shore. At nive P. M. be came on board and retorned on abore again to report it to the U. S. acting Consul.

I have to add that the officer and men are still on board the Virginian, nor have any measures, that I am aware

on the 6th inst., at about six P. M., I went on board

Deputy United States Consul.

Now, in reply to Lieut, Murray's first statement, that both captain and mate were en abore, I have to inform you that my object in taking the mate on shore was to enable me to make arrangements to settle the claim of the salvors; and, when I first saw Lieut, Murray, I protested verbailly against the intrusion which I deemed he had committed, according to my judgment, to remove the hatches before the vessel had entered this port, in violation of the treaty between Great Britain and America. I stated to Lieut, Murray that the casks to which he allodes were intended for ballast and for palm oil, and that the vessel was not on a slave voyage, neither was she a slaver. On the second search being made by Lieutenant Murray, in the presence of the United States acting Consul, I was induced to consent merely to convince him that no centraband or lifegal trade had been entered upon. My opinion is that the Virginian must be given up to me, as there is not a little of evidence to justify her detention. It is my duty to state to you now the extent of what I require, if the vessel is relinquished by the government here. Eight hundred dollars will be sufficient, if there is no occasion to heave the vessel down, which I can only ascertain by getting a diver from the Navy Yard to ascertain the extent of injury, and in case the damage is more than I expect, a much larger sum will be required to repair her. The eight hundred dollars is merely to meet the claims of the salvors and other unavoidable expenses. I have further to state that on getting across the &c. &c.

I remain, dear sir, yours, respectfully.

MCOB STORM.

St. Geonges, Bernsten, July S, 1869. Now, in reply to Lieut. Murray's first statement, that

salvors and other unavoidable expenses. I have further to state that on getting across the &c., &c. I remain, dear sir, yours, respectfully.

Sr. Georges, Bernters, July S, 1860.

Whillam Sharr, Erq., New York:—
Dear Ste—Since my letter of yesterday's date, Lifent, Murray, Royal Navy, has withdrawn his men from the Virginian, but how long I shall remain free from intrasion is a difficult matter to describe or imagine, as it appears to me that if a mesquito only gives a buzzing blast and a gentle prick of his probaces, gunbeats of sluggish motion come thundering into this harbor, and sending forth steam and noise as it to raise the dead from the churchyard near by. I have been reflecting whether or not I ought to sell the cargo, to enable me to pay the salvors, or to remain here and await further orders from you with a remittance. If you consider it advisable that I should sell and return to New York for a cargo, I shall immediately obey your orders; or if, on the other hand, you require me to proceed to the coast with my present cargo, I shall also be ready to obey.

A report was current last night that the Attorney General had advised the Deputy Receiver General of this port to scize my vessel, so that I may yet be subject to interference, occasioned by reports altogether unfounded and perfectly false; but this, of course, must terminate as did the other, in utter fallary.

The men on board were armed to the teeth, riftes, revolvers, cutlasses, and I know not what other concealed weapons they might have had, as though they were to attack thieves and roboters.

I am happy to inform you that the Virginian is tight and has not leaked since we have been in port.

I have just learned that the salvors, who agreed to receive \$500 for their claim, have now decided to put the brig into the Admirally Court; and I suppose this has been done with the vain hope of detaining the vessel until the suthorities hear from the Admiral, Sir Alexander Milne, who is now at Halifax, but all their schemes are alike foolishly devised.

A DESKRIED WIFE ATTEMPTS SCICIDE.—About ten o'clock wood, jumped into the East river, at the foot of James wood, jumped into the East river, at the foot of James slip, and was in danger of being drowned, when a colored man jumped into the water and rescued her. A policeman shortly after took her in charge; but the unfortunate weman struggled violently to get to the water again, evidently with the intent of committing suicide. On inquiring into the history of the woman, it was discovered that she had been married for two years, and that her hashand had recently abandoned her. She was locked up

for work on several sewers were opened by the Croton Aqueduct Board in presence of Mr. Comptroller Hawn. Patrick Flannigan was awarded the contract for the con-tinuation of a sewer on Mott street, between Grand and Hester streets, and John H. McCabe received another con-tract for building a sewer in First avenue, between Tenth and Carretth streets.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gerrit Smith on the Presidential Question.

HIS LETTER TO FRED. DOUGLASS.

His Platform Temperance, Freedom and the "Irrepressible Conflict."

Can't Vote for Lincoln, Breckinridge, Bell, Douglas or Houston.

Little Hope for Temperance or Freedom in Our Day."

SPEECHES OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

well might we elect slaveholders to political office; and

anti-slavery cause. Abolitionists have from year to year voted against; it, until at last there are fewer abolitionbolishing slavery everywhere, do not go now for ite

foolish or fanatical for placing himself on any of those high grounds on which Birney stood forth so openly and nobly. Now the sixty thousand call for cunning in their candidate. Then they insisted on integrity. Then the candidate must be grandly inoral as well as grandly intellectual in order to be worthy of their votes. Now he must know how to shape his creed to the popular favor, and be skilled in contrivances to get votes. Thus increasingly rapid are the downward steps in morals.

What a mighty host would the sixty thousand have become had they not fallen into the fatal error of giving up truth for numbers. They were impatient for succession to knowing that they already had it, and would continue to have it so long as they adhered to principle. For not only is it true that such alherence works out and surrounds itself with every success, but that it is itself the highest form of success. The sixty thousand had grown from seven thousand in four years. A far less rate of progression would have put the government of the country into their hands long ere this time. Evil was the hour in which they listened to the procosal to purchase speedy victory at the price of their principles. The price was paid. But no victory and no good came in return. Thanks for the eternal ordination that no good cat be purchasedat such a price.

The retrogradation of Northern Legislatures in respect to slavery illustrates the decline of Northern sentiment on that subject.

Vermout is acknowledged to be the most anti-shavery of all the States; but would her present Legislature resolve by even a bare majority in favor of abolishing the inter State slave trade; or shavery in the District of Columbia; or in favor of refusing the admission of new slave States? The disastrous effect of seath resolutions on the coaning election would be an effectual plea against them. Nevertheless, in 1878 her Senate voted unanimously in favor of all these, and her Assembly by such an overwheiming acclamation that no negatives were called for.

ly in favor of all these, and her Assembly by such an overwheiming accianation that no negatives were called for.

The only anti-slavery to be found in any of the present parties is an onsteady opposition to the establishment of slavery in a Territory. Occasionally surrendered, it must be also occasionally renewed, to the endthat an apparent, albeit well-nigh infinitesimal, difference may be kept up between the republican and other parties on the question of slavery. A republican woter needs to hear and say something now and then against Territorial slavery, not only to prevent others from confounding him with a Douglas democrat, but to preserve the hair's breath difference in his own conscionances. At every other point than this of Territorial slavery all the parties allow slavery its full swing. And how inconsistent and valu would be even an earnest and steady opposition to slavery at this point, if accompanied, as the present vaciliating opposition is, by the admission that slavery may exist in a State-pet, in every State! For what is slavery but the practically asserted claim of property in man? And if the rightfulness of that claim in a State is conceded, it is virtually conceded in a Territory also. What is property any where is property everywhere. That "what he laws wrate property is government what is property. To the school of great nature, and not to the enactments and conventions of met, are we to go to learn the elements and subjects of property. That government may authorize the destruction of property in a government may authorize the destruction of property in claim that government can transmite into property that which is not property, and can look away from the light of nature, common senne, and common law to determine what is property. Perhaps instead of saying that government may authorize the destruction of property in a State, at this point of Territorial slavery the anti-squarter sovereignty democrats have on the seconel from that in which the rights of property in a State, it follows tha for.

The only anti slavery to be found in any of the present